



U.S. Department of the Interior • Bureau of Mines

MINERAL INDUSTRY SURVEYS

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**Gold and Silver Monthly
and Quarterly****For MINES-DATA computer bulletin board call:**

(202) 501-0373 (2400,N,8,1) for access
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For MINES Faxback call: (412) 892-4088**GOLD AND SILVER IN SEPTEMBER 1993**

Domestic mines produced 26 metric tons of gold and 121 metric tons of silver in September, according to the U.S. Bureau of Mines.

U.S. primary silver production in September was 4% higher than the revised figure for August but was nearly 8% lower than in September 1992. Although subject to revision, total U.S. silver imports for consumption for the period January through August decreased 20% over those of the comparable period of 1992. For 1993 through August, the countries shipping the largest quantities of silver to the United States were Canada (705 metric tons), Mexico (640 metric tons), the United Kingdom (269 metric tons), and Peru (267 metric tons). U.S. silver exports for January through August were 9% lower than in the comparable period 1992. Pending verification of some data, the countries receiving the largest quantities of silver from the United States during the 8-month period were Canada (399 metric tons), the United Kingdom (206 metric tons), and the United Arab Emirates (95 metric tons).

On September 1, Consolidated Nevada Goldfields Corp., an affiliate of Australian-based Gwalia Consolidated Ltd., announced that the results of a 3,300-meter (10,800-foot) core drilling program at its Nixon Fork property in Alaska included one 8.9-meter (29-foot) intercept assaying 560 grams per metric ton (16.34

ounces per short ton). According to the company, the intercept cut an entirely new gold-bearing zone at the recently acquired property, located east of McGrath in the west central part of the State. Two other high-grade intercepts, assaying 52 grams per metric ton (1.52 ounces per short ton) and 65 grams per metric ton (1.92 ounces per short ton) reportedly may extend the new zone along the strike of the deposit. Though high-grade intercepts such as the first one above are rarely encountered and may be more indicative of the so called "nugget effect" than of the overall quality of the intercept zone, their discovery is, nevertheless, intriguing and tantalizing to those exploring new ground.

The first two gold bars were poured in September at the new Kanowna Belle Mine near Kalgoorlie in Western Australia. The new open pit mine is located at the site of the old gold rush town of Kanowna where, between 1890 and 1907, more than 31 metric tons (one million ounces) of gold were produced. Plans call for 2 years of surface mining and gold production of up to 5,300 kg (170,000 ounces) per year followed by underground mining to exploit the deposit's large reserve of gold-bearing sulfide ore. The deposit, reportedly containing a resource of more than 80 metric tons (2.6 million ounces) of gold, was discovered under 40 meters (130 feet) of barren overburden. The

Mining Journal reported that the only surface expression detected during exploration was a single geochemical soil anomaly of 67 parts of gold per billion (about 0.0002 ounce per short ton). The deposit had previously been missed because exploration drilling had been too shallow. The mine is owned by equal partners, Delta Gold N.L. and Peko Gold Ltd.

In September, Battle Mountain Gold Co. (BMG) announced that the joint venture partners in the Lihir gold development project in Papua New Guinea, together with the Government of Papua New Guinea, had reached agreement in principle to pool their interests to form a single company, the Lihir Gold Co. (LGC), to develop the project. (see also April MIS). The agreement is subject to the approval of various participants and governmental authorities and allows the Government of Papua New Guinea to acquire a 30% interest in the project. The Lihir project is under development on Lihir Island, off the east coast of the island of New Ireland, by partners RTZ Plc. and Niugini Mining Ltd., in which BMG holds a 56.5% interest. Plans call for an estimated 30% to 40% of equity in LGC to be sold in an international offering to help fund development of the project. Construction could begin in 1994. The mine is being developed on the coast, in the crater of an extinct volcano where control of high temperature ground water has been one of the many problems tackled by the development team since the deposit was discovered more than 10 years ago. The Lihir project is forecast to produce about 18.7 Mt (600,000 ounces) of gold per year.

In late September, Toronto-Canada-based Exall Resources Ltd. announced that placer gold mining operations had begun on its Rio Yaqui project on the Yaqui River in the State of Sonora, Mexico. The project, located about 180 km (112 miles) southeast of Hermosillo, the capital of Sonora, is expected to yield 300 to 450 kg (10,000 to 15,000 ounces) of gold per year. Coarse gold is recovered using simple gravity methods.

According to Mining Journal, commercial mining was begun at the Island Block placer mine in New Zealand. The mine's owners, Perilya Mines N.L., March Mining (Central) Ltd., and private investors plan to deplete the mine's known resources over a period of 3 years at a rate of about 250 kg (8,000 ounces) per

year. The Island Block Mine is located near Miller's Flat in the Otago region of New Zealand's South Island.

Update:

The China Daily Business Weekly reported on October 18, that since September 1, when the price paid for gold to Chinese gold producers by the People's Bank of China was allowed to rise to international levels, the amount of gold sold to the central bank was nearly double the amount sold during the previous 8 months. All gold produced in China must be sold to the central bank. About one-third of the nation's 600 gold producers reportedly lost money last year as a result of the low fixed state purchase price. To encourage greater gold production, the Chinese Government reportedly has initiated other reforms, including cancellation of a variety of subsidies and exemptions and adoption of special incentives designed to help the Chinese gold industry make a smooth transition to a market economy. The same source reported that data long considered to be state secrets, such as gold production and reserve data, as well as individual mine performance may soon be revealed to the public.

Homestake Mining Co. announced that on October 15 the two millionth troy ounce (62.2 metric tons) of gold was poured at its McLaughlin Mine in Lake County, CA. The first gold bar was poured at McLaughlin in March 1985 and the one millionth ounce was poured in March 1990. The large open pit facility, located near Lower Lake, CA, was reportedly the world's first gold mine to recover gold from refractory ores using a unique pressure oxidation circuit utilizing autoclaves. During the first 6 months of 1993, the mine, employing a work force of about 330 people, recovered 4,780 kg (153,500 ounces) of gold. Gold production in 1992 amounted to over 9,050 kg (291,000 ounces).

In late October, The Interfax Business Report, citing the chairman of the Russian Committee for Precious Metals and Stones (Roskomdragmet) reported that the Russian Government plans to establish a domestic gold exchange by the end of the year. The purpose of the exchange apparently would be to provide an outlet for the 10% of production which regional mining operations are allowed to

dispose of on their own behalf. Exports of gold will remain a state monopoly. In November, a presidential decree was reportedly being drafted to further liberalize the state-controlled gold market. Also, it was reported that the decades-old regulations prohibiting Russians from buying and holding gold were effectively lifted in September, when the government began issuing gold-backed bonds redeemable in gold or cash. The redeemed gold cannot, however, be sold abroad. The proceeds of the bonds would reportedly be used to aid in reducing Russia's budget deficit.

According to Jewelers Circular Keystone, the Jewelers Vigilance Committee (JVC), an industry watchdog group based in New York, has reached agreement with the London Assay Office in Great Britain to hallmark precious metal jewelry made in the United States. The service reportedly will help to deter underkarating and make it easier for U.S. manufacturers to compete in the international jewelry market. The JVC and other organizations have investigated the possibility of creating a central assaying lab in the United States, but the projected cost was prohibitive, with the cost of necessary antipollution equipment contributing greatly to the overall total. The London Assay Office of the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths has reportedly been performing assays since 1300.

Production was begun recently at Newmont Mining Corp.'s 38% held Minera Yanacocha gold mine, near Cajamarca in northwestern Peru. Current production, from three open pits, is expected to amount to about 1,870 kg (60,000 ounces) in 1993; production thereafter will be at a rate of about 6,850 kg (220,000 ounces) per year. According to Newmont, Minera Yanacocha contains a total of about 40.4 metric tons (1.3 million ounces) of reserves and about 180 metric tons (5.7 million ounces) in non-reserve mineralization.

NOTICE

Special Publication: The Branch of Metals has conducted a survey of domestic mineral processing plants using froth flotation as a minerals separation technique. The plants were surveyed for their consumption of reagents used in flotation; operational data on capacities, production, recovery rates, and concentrate grades; and consumption of water, electricity, and grinding media. The results have been compiled in a special issue of Mineral Industry Surveys, **Froth Flotation in the United States, 1991**. Copies may be obtained from the Publications Distribution office in Pittsburgh, PA, at telephone number (412) 892-4338.

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TABLE 1
SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF GOLD IN THE UNITED STATES

(Kilograms)

	1992p/	1993		
		First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter
Supply:				
U.S. refinery production:				
Primary1/ -----	283,977	r/61,635	r/64,933	58,715
Secondary (old scrap) -----	53,248	12,936	18,097	15,892
Imports (refined only)1/ -----	141,251	2/23,553	53,072	3/18,458
Deliveries from foreign accounts4/ -----	178,424	128,803	118,124	195,584
Stocks decrease -----	27,896	--	--	--
Total supply -----	684,796	r/226,927	254,226	NA
Distribution:				
Consumption in industry and the arts ---	107,652	r/25,396	r/20,840	20,944
Exports (includes unrefined)1/ -----	368,850	2/151,739	165,695	NA
Deliveries to foreign accounts4/ -----	42,032	34,197	--	--
Stocks increase -----	5,047	r/1,614	r/22,528	15,340
Total distribution -----	523,581	r/212,946	209,063	NA
Apparent surplus (+), deficit (-) -----	+161,215	r/+13,981	+45,163	NA
Other statistics:				
Mine production -----	295,995	r/73,813	r/79,065	78,043
Commercial stocks, end of period5/ -----	65,480	r/67,094	r/89,622	104,962

p/Preliminary. r/Revised. NA Not available.

^{1/}Nonmonetary gold.

^{2/}Data verified correct by the Bureau of the Census.

^{3/}Includes July and August data only.

^{4/}Gold held in foreign and international official accounts at the New York Federal Reserve Bank.

^{5/}Industrial and futures exchange stocks.

TABLE 2
MINE PRODUCTION OF RECOVERABLE GOLD IN THE UNITED STATES

(Kilograms)

State	1992 1/						1993	
	September	October	November	December	January-December		January	February
Arizona -----	6,656	507	529	526	521	6,193	441	424
California -----	33,335	2,685	2,598	2,553	2,559	31,300	2,638	2,534
Idaho -----	3,177	294	280	290	305	3,219	298	285
Montana -----	13,994	1,302	1,129	1,121	1,160	14,697	914	841
Nevada -----	203,165	15,906	15,244	16,147	14,591	181,898	14,736	15,464
Other States2/ --	68,796	5,168	4,590	4,418	4,787	58,688	4,702	4,749
Total3/ ----	329,124	25,863	24,369	25,052	23,923	295,995	23,730	24,296

1993								
	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	January-September3/
Arizona -----	441	430	157	142	131	131	157	2,454
California -----	2,590	2,598	2,654	2,488	2,605	2,741	2,618	23,466
Idaho -----	296	280	276	357	349	298	324	2,763
Montana -----	1,141	1,334	1,324	1,249	1,189	1,090	1,222	10,304
Nevada -----	r/15,962	16,017	16,030	16,138	16,131	r/15,956	15,963	142,397
Other States2/ --	5,359	5,681	5,800	6,109	6,170	5,718	5,252	49,540
Total3/ ----	r/25,787	26,339	26,241	26,485	26,573	r/25,934	25,536	230,921

p/Preliminary. r/Revised.

1/Includes annual reporters.

2/Includes Alaska, Colorado, New Mexico, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, and Washington.

3/Data may not add to totals shown because of independent rounding.

U. S. mine production of gold by month

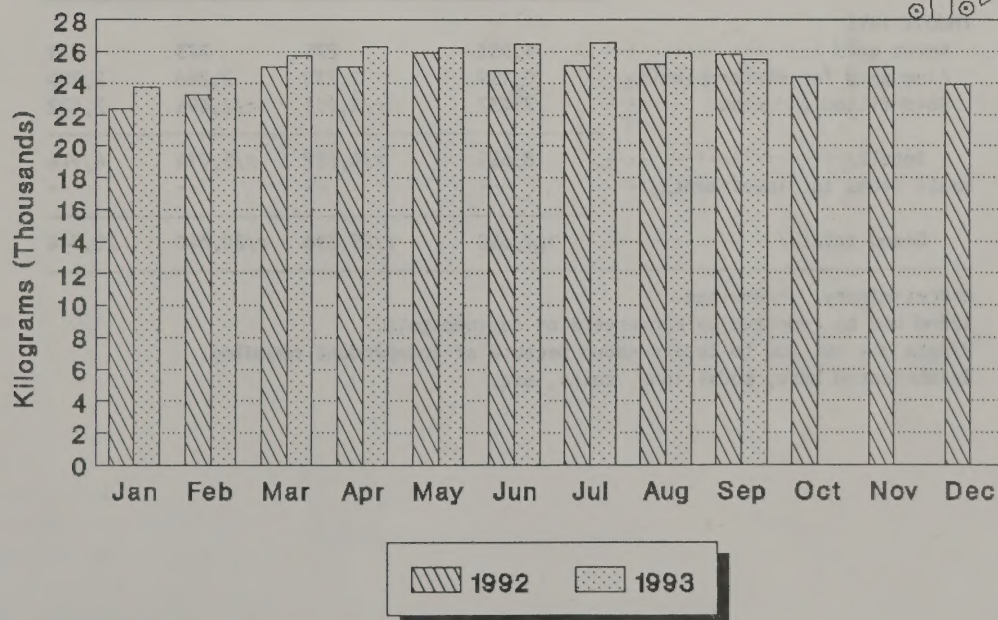


TABLE 3
REFINERY PRODUCTION OF GOLD

(Kilograms)

	1992p/	1993		
		First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter
Concentrates and ores:				
Domestic and foreign -----	283,977	r/61,635	r/64,933	58,715
Old scrap -----	53,248	12,936	18,097	15,892
New scrap -----	109,537	r/25,021	r/21,279	21,281
Total production -----	446,762	r/99,592	r/104,309	95,888

p/Preliminary. r/Revised.

TABLE 4
U.S. CONSUMPTION OF GOLD BY END USE

(Kilograms)

End use1/	1992p/	1993		
		First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter
Jewelry and the arts:				
Karat gold -----	78,500	r/18,127	r/13,256	13,442
Fine gold for electroplating -	293	132	132	132
Gold-filled and other -----	3,552	888	888	880
Total -----	82,345	r/19,147	r/14,276	14,454
Dental -----	6,648	1,593	1,550	1,517
Industrial:				
Karat gold -----	1,083	275	273	271
Fine gold for electroplating -	10,139	2,230	2,246	2,280
Gold-filled and other -----	7,437	r/2,151	r/2,494	2,422
Total2/ -----	18,659	r/4,657	r/5,014	4,974
Small items for investment3/ ---	--	--	--	--
Grand total2/ -----	107,652	r/25,396	r/20,840	20,944

p/Preliminary. r/Revised.

1/End use as reported by converters of refined gold.

2/Data may not add to totals shown because of independent rounding.

3/Fabricated bars, medallions, coins, etc.

TABLE 5
STOCKS OF GOLD IN THE UNITED STATES, END OF PERIOD

(Kilograms)

	1992p/	1993		
		First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter
Industry -----	19,027	r/22,520	r/21,719	30,194
Futures exchange1/ -----	46,453	44,574	r/67,903	74,768
Treasury Department2/ -----	8,144,959	r/8,143,484	8,145,694	NA
Earmarked gold3/ -----	10,082,481	r/9,568,999	9,451,126	NA

p/Preliminary. r/Revised. NA Not available.

1/Commodity Exchange Inc. only. Stocks held by other exchanges estimated to be less than 2% of totals shown.

2/Includes gold in Exchange Stabilization Fund.

3/Gold held in foreign and international official accounts at New York Federal Reserve Bank.

TABLE 6
SELECTED PRICES, GOLD BULLION

(Dollars per troy ounce)

	Engelhard Industries			Handy and Harman	London final
	Low/date	High/date	Average	Average	Average
1992:					
September ----	341.23/11	350.94/25	346.78	345.55	345.43
October -----	339.42/28	351.75/08	345.62	344.38	344.38
November -----	331.56/10	340.73/02	336.30	335.08	335.02
December -----	333.00/31	339.88/17	335.78	334.66	334.80
Year -----	331.56 (Nov. 10)	360.86 (July 28)	344.97	343.74	343.73
1993:					
January -----	328.76/13	332.11/26	330.22	329.01	329.01
February -----	328.81/26	333.21/11	330.56	329.35	329.31
March -----	327.30/10	339.02/31	331.29	330.07	330.08
April -----	337.51/01	356.85/29	343.19	341.91	342.15
May -----	355.50/05	383.20/19	367.93	366.72	367.18
June -----	364.27/14	379.74/30	373.17	371.89	371.89
July -----	380.29/01	403.08/30	393.73	392.41	392.19
August -----	368.87/13	406.94/02	379.72	378.46	378.84
September ----	344.93/14	370.53/02	356.10	354.85	355.28
October -----	355.05/05	375.79/21	365.45	364.18	364.18
Year to date	327.30 (Mar. 10)	406.94 (Aug. 2)	357.14	355.89	356.01

Source: Metals Week.

Selected prices, gold bullion Engelhard Industries

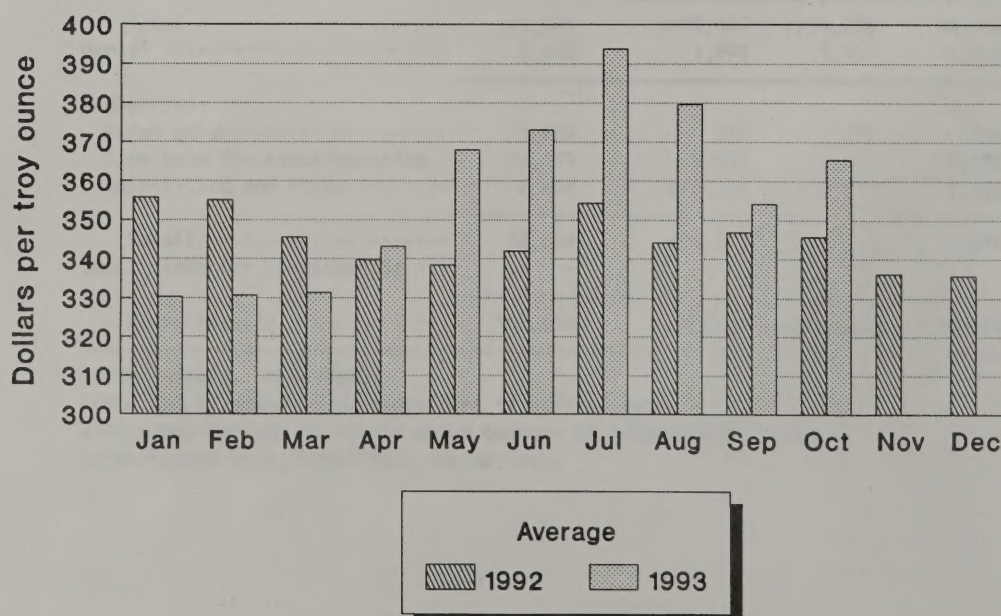


TABLE 7
U.S. IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION AND EXPORTS OF GOLD BY MONTH1/

(Kilograms)

Period	Ores and concentrates2/	Waste and scrap	Dore and precipitates	Refined bullion	Total3/
Imports					
1992:					
August -----	76	431	1,198	9,147	10,852
September -----	4	699	1,635	8,819	11,157
October -----	43	1,023	2,591	11,308	14,965
November -----	21	949	834	10,662	12,466
December -----	98	1,136	1,207	8,445	10,885
Year -----	350	15,649	17,092	141,251	174,340
1993:					
January -----	71	2,725	391	3,753	6,939
February -----	82	2,157	702	4/8,591	11,533
March -----	60	3,211	867	4/11,209	15,347
April -----	89	1,498	1,334	10,297	13,219
May -----	53	880	955	4/28,941	30,829
June -----	6	1,628	1,625	4/13,834	17,092
July -----	5/225	1,491	1,136	7,963	10,816
August -----	80	2,909	1,309	10,495	14,792
Year to date ---	666	16,499	8,319	95,083	120,567
Exports					
1992:					
August -----	13	5,935	5,391	11,222	22,561
September -----	1	4,820	3,737	9,192	17,750
October -----	2	4,434	4,481	46,148	55,065
November -----	--	3,043	5,354	33,565	41,962
December -----	3	4,079	3,695	39,372	47,149
Year -----	30	60,968	51,008	256,846	368,850
1993:					
January -----	--	3,013	7,168	57,501	67,683
February -----	2	3,744	4,421	16,560	24,723
March -----	--	4,069	7,762	47,502	59,333
April -----	4	3,018	5,846	55,820	64,688
May -----	--	3,139	15,333	54,590	73,062
June -----	24	5,648	4,127	18,146	27,945
July -----	23	6,425	3,842	5/39,385	49,675
August -----	21	(6/)	5,250	39,077	(6/)
Year to date ---	74	(6/)	53,749	328,581	(6/)

1/Bullion also moves in both directions between U.S. markets and foreign stocks on deposit in the Federal Reserve Bank. Monetary gold excluded.

2/Includes gold content of base metal ores, concentrates, and matte imported for refining.

3/Data may not add to totals shown because of independent rounding.

4/Data verified correct by the Bureau of the Census.

5/All or part of these data have been referred to the Bureau of the Census for verification.

6/Data withheld pending verification by the Bureau of the Census.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 8
U.S. IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION AND EXPORTS OF GOLD BY COUNTRY,
IN AUGUST 1993 1/

(Kilograms)

Country	Ores and concentrates2/	Waste and scrap	Dore and precipitates	Refined bullion	Total3/
Imports					
Canada -----	(4/)	436	1,269	9,670	11,375
Dominican Republic --	--	1,091	--	--	1,091
Ecuador -----	--	--	--	273	273
Mexico -----	80	936	5	15	1,036
Peru -----	--	--	--	237	237
Taiwan -----	--	195	--	--	195
Other -----	--	254	34	300	587
Total3/ -----	80	2,909	1,309	10,495	14,792
Exports					
Belgium -----	--	(5/)	--	--	(5/)
Canada -----	21	(5/)	1,516	1,984	(5/)
France -----	--	--	1,824	810	2,634
Germany -----	--	990	11	6	1,007
Mexico -----	--	--	--	360	360
Sweden -----	--	(5/)	3	--	(5/)
Switzerland -----	--	387	1,841	16,368	18,596
Taiwan -----	--	--	--	807	807
United Kingdom -----	--	432	--	18,633	19,064
Other -----	(4/)	24	55	109	187
Total -----	21	(5/)	5,250	39,077	(5/)

1/Bullion also moves in both directions between U.S. markets and foreign stocks on deposit in the Federal Reserve Bank. Monetary gold excluded.

2/Includes gold content of base metal ores, concentrates, and matte imported for refining.

3/Data may not add to totals shown because of independent rounding.

4/Less than a 1/2 unit.

5/Data withheld pending verification by the Bureau of the Census.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 9
SALIENT STATISTICS ON SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES1/

(Metric tons)

	1992p/	1993		
		First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter
Production:				
Mine-----	1,740	499	r/396	362
Refinery2/ -----	2,287	500	564	493
Imports, total-----	4,990	3/1,007	3/972	4/632
Exports, total-----	1,753	3/502	3/405	4/231
Apparent demand, refined5/ -	4,057	934	919	NA
Industry stocks, end of period6/ -----	677	641	682	665
Defense Department stocks7/ -----	29	27	30	38
Treasury bullion stock, end of period8/ -----	775	291	NA	NA
Commodity Exchange stock, end of period -----	8,558	8,456	8,521	8,610
Chicago Board of Trade stock, end of period -----	364	216	333	333

p/Preliminary. r/Revised. NA Not available.

1/Data may include estimates.

2/Excludes new scrap recycled at refineries.

3/All or part of these data have been referred to the Bureau of the Census for verification.

4/Includes July and August only.

5/Defined as refinery production from primary materials + refinery production from old scrap + net imports of bullion. Represents not only the quantity for silver required by the domestic fabricating industry, some of which may be placed in stocks, but also the quantity of silver demanded by U.S. investors.

6/Refiner, fabricator, and dealer stocks. Excludes any silver in private vaults.

7/Available to defense contractors.

8/Balance in Mint only.

TABLE 10
MINE PRODUCTION OF RECOVERABLE SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES

(Metric tons)

State	1992 1/	1992p/					1993	
		September	October	November	December	January-December	January	February
Arizona -----	165	15	12	15	16	153	13	11
California -----	18	1	1	1	1	15	1	1
Colorado -----	12	1	1	1	1	13	1	1
Idaho -----	254	14	17	15	17	255	17	17
Missouri -----	32	2	3	2	2	25	2	2
Montana -----	197	14	16	14	17	195	14	14
Nevada -----	614	41	45	45	56	586	82	70
Other States2/ --	511	42	42	34	42	498	40	38
Total3/ ----	1,804	131	138	128	153	1,740	170	154

1993								
	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	January-September3/
Arizona -----	14	13	12	12	13	13	14	115
California -----	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	13
Colorado -----	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
Idaho -----	16	17	16	18	14	17	15	147
Missouri -----	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	16
Montana -----	15	8	16	8	9	8	8	100
Nevada -----	81	55	54	70	61	r/52	53	578
Other States2/ --	47	30	26	27	24	22	26	280
Total3/ ----	175	129	128	139	125	r/116	121	1,256

p/Preliminary. r/Revised.

1/Includes annual reporters.

2/Includes Alaska, Michigan, New Mexico, New York, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, and Washington.

3/Data may not add to totals shown because of independent rounding.

U.S. mine production of silver by month

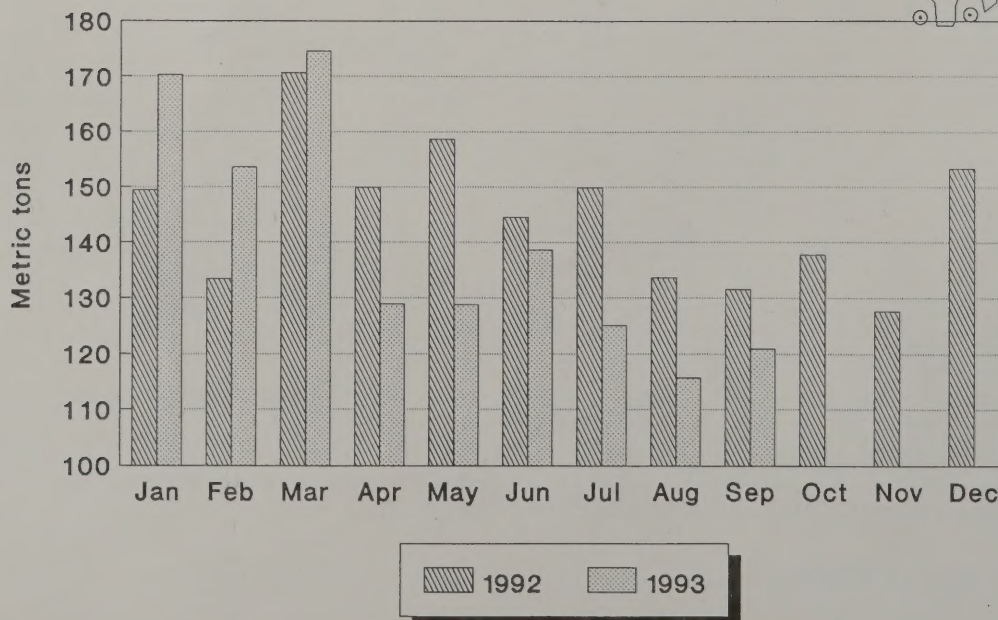


TABLE 11
REFINERY PRODUCTION OF SILVER^{1/}

(Metric tons)

Source	1992p/	1993		
		First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter
Concentrates and ores:2/				
Domestic and foreign -----	2,154	464	527	472
Old scrap -----	132	36	37	21
Total net production -----	3/2,287	500	564	493
New scrap -----	1,595	r/532	r/516	302
Grand total -----	3/3,881	r/1,032	r/1,080	795

p/Preliminary. r/Revised.

1/Data may include estimates.

2/Includes other primary materials.

3/Data do not add to total shown because of independent rounding.

TABLE 12
SILVER: SELECTED PRICES

(Dollars per troy ounce)

	Handy & Harman, New York			London Spot		
	Low/date	High/date	Average	Low/date	High/date	Average
1992:						
September -----	3.68/11	3.86/18	3.76	3.69/11	3.84/16	3.77
October -----	3.69/13	3.79/05	3.74	3.70/14	3.81/21	3.74
November -----	3.64/10	3.93/05	3.76	3.69/11	3.91/06	3.77
December -----	3.68/09,22	3.76/18	3.71	3.69/23	3.76/18	3.73
Year -----	3.64 (Aug. 26, Nov. 10)	4.32 (Jan. 16)	3.94	3.65 (Aug. 26)	4.33 (Jan. 17)	3.95
1993:						
January -----	3.64/04	3.72/12	3.68	3.65/05	3.70/26	3.68
February -----	3.54/25	3.72/11	3.64	3.57/26	3.77/11	3.66
March -----	3.55/08	3.72/26	3.65	3.56/09	3.72/26	3.65
April -----	3.79/07	4.34/30	3.96	3.79/07	4.36/29	3.97
May -----	4.27/04	4.66/28	4.45	4.25/05	4.74/19	4.46
June -----	4.19/14	4.59/01	4.38	4.22/14	4.62/01	4.37
July -----	4.95/14	5.37/30	5.04	4.86/05	5.30/30	5.02
August -----	4.60/06	5.35/02,03	4.81	4.59/13	5.42/02	4.84
September -----	3.99/13	4.81/01	4.17	3.92/14	4.83/01	4.22
October -----	4.04/04	4.51/21	4.33	4.05/05	4.51/21	4.34
Year to date -	3.54 (Feb. 25)	5.37 (Jul. 30)	4.21	3.56 (Mar. 09)	5.42 (Aug. 02)	4.22

Source: Metals Week.

Handy and Harman Average Price

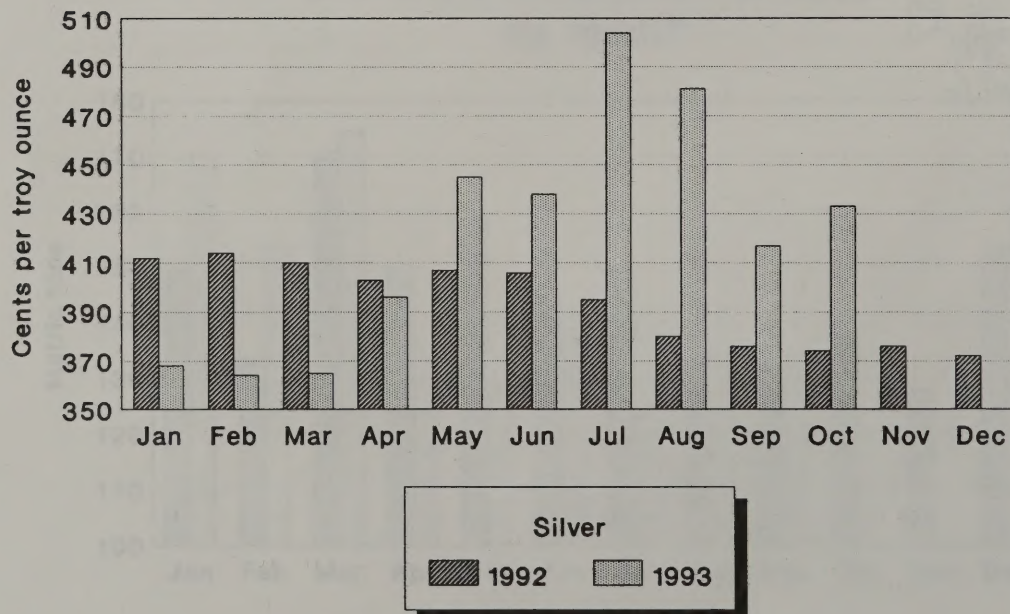


TABLE 13
U.S. IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION AND EXPORTS OF SILVER BY MONTH

(Kilograms)

Period	Ore and concentrates1/	Waste and scrap	Dore and precipitates	Refined bullion	Total2/
Imports					
1992:					
August -----	3/6,788	3/191,784	67,232	3/216,026	481,830
September -----	1,930	86,021	26,834	192,397	307,183
October -----	618	3/213,040	41,205	3/255,339	510,201
November -----	750	146,319	30,942	203,270	381,280
December -----	1,024	261,624	36,342	210,665	509,656
Year -----	3/25,352	3/1,774,085	528,715	3/2,661,622	3/4,989,774
1993:					
January -----	455	3/140,042	19,290	187,475	347,263
February -----	--	65,136	44,343	4/250,527	360,006
March -----	1,355	66,372	34,151	4/197,609	299,487
April -----	1,109	102,869	23,852	4/226,694	354,523
May -----	2,048	5/134,778	32,895	185,142	5/354,863
June -----	1,264	107,998	28,779	127,276	265,317
July -----	1,048	136,331	20,098	165,642	323,119
August -----	565	140,506	14,923	153,315	309,309
Year to date2/--	7,844	894,032	218,331	1,493,680	2,613,888
Exports					
1992:					
August -----	--	59,830	3,283	45,113	108,226
September -----	38	58,244	7,765	40,005	106,051
October -----	2,399	3/76,495	8,948	63,452	151,294
November -----	872	53,865	4,944	79,444	139,125
December -----	476	76,009	4,734	26,843	108,062
Year -----	8,505	3/745,221	88,894	910,587	3/1,753,207
1993:					
January -----	28	3/91,316	15,910	39,976	147,230
February -----	993	65,998	8,930	39,046	114,968
March -----	283	4/101,031	15,234	4/123,094	239,642
April -----	83	42,088	8,564	72,897	123,631
May -----	209	77,934	12,486	75,182	165,812
June -----	278	69,702	8,879	36,303	115,163
July -----	--	68,597	9,596	16,045	94,237
August -----	--	86,449	8,881	41,596	136,926
Year to date2/--	1,874	603,115	88,479	444,141	1,137,609

r/Revised.

1/Includes silver content of base metal ores, concentrates, and matte imported for refining.

2/Data may not add to totals shown because of independent rounding.

3/Bureau of the Census was unable to verify this data.

4/All or part of these data have been referred to the Bureau of the Census for verification.

5/Data for Mexico waste and scrap read 2 kilograms; should have read 1,762 kilograms.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 14
U.S. IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION AND EXPORTS OF SILVER BY COUNTRY
IN AUGUST 1993 1/

(Kilograms)

Country	Ores and concentrates2/	Waste and scrap	Dore and precipitates	Refined bullion	Total3/
Imports					
Canada -----	565	6,611	--	93,659	100,835
Chile -----	--	--	11,019	1,000	12,019
Estonia -----	--	15,877	--	--	15,877
Finland -----	--	18,000	--	--	18,000
Germany -----	--	22,662	--	--	22,662
Malaysia -----	--	27,673	--	--	27,673
Mexico -----	--	1,750	3,764	37,309	42,824
Peru -----	--	--	--	21,234	21,234
Philippines -----	--	4,042	--	--	4,042
Russia -----	--	17,145	--	--	17,145
United Kingdom -----	--	26,459	--	--	26,459
Other -----	--	287	140	113	540
Total3/ -----	565	140,506	14,923	153,315	309,309
Exports					
Belgium -----	--	10,030	--	--	10,030
Canada -----	--	43,761	--	19,508	63,270
France -----	--	--	7,729	--	7,729
Germany -----	--	8,278	--	--	8,278
Hong Kong -----	--	128	--	--	128
Italy -----	--	401	--	--	401
Japan -----	--	1,846	--	--	1,846
Singapore -----	--	38	--	18,770	18,808
Sweden -----	--	318	--	--	318
Switzerland -----	--	3,623	480	1,068	5,171
United Kingdom -----	--	17,856	672	32	18,560
Uruguay -----	--	--	--	2,185	2,185
Other -----	--	170	--	32	202
Total3/ -----	--	86,449	8,881	41,596	136,926

1/Bullion also moves in both directions between U.S. markets and foreign stocks on deposit in the Federal Reserve Bank. Monetary silver excluded.

2/Includes silver content of base metal ores, concentrates, and matte imported for refining.

3/Data may not add to totals shown because of independent rounding.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

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